A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF COY

Democratic Councilmen Meet the Boss and Jump at the Crack of His Lash.

The So-Called Trial Characterized by Braggadocio from the Accused, and Sacrilege from His Supporters-They Save Him.

That Coyism, notwithstanding its several defeats, has not been crushed in Indianapolis was demonstrated at last night's meeting of the Council, called for the purpose of passing upon the charges preferred against the local Demoeratic boss, and asking that he be expelled as a member of the body. Before 7 o'clock the friends of the convicted party manager began to fill up the lobby of the Council chamber, and in half an hour standing-room could not be procured. At just 7:30 o'clock Coy entered the room in charge of Deputy-sheriff Robert Emmett. There was a ripple of applause from the adherents of the gang as he took a seat near the door and engaged in conversation with Councilman Hicklin. Presently he passed about the room, and was awarded a hearty welcome by the Democratic conneilmen. After he had shaken bands with all his friends he took a seat at the reporters' table and waited for the Courcil to be called to order.

The Democratic members held a consultation before the session was opened, and it was nearly 8 o'clock before Mayor Denny rapped for order. All the members were present. After the roll had been called the Mayor stated that it was a session out of the usual order, as the councilmen had met to consider the proposition to unseat one of their number. The Mayor then read the sections of the statutes and ordinance providing for the expulsion of a member, in which it was shown that it required a two-thirds vote to carry out such action. After the Mayor had finished his reading and comments, he turned to Mr. Coy and asked:

"Do you desire an attorney?" "No, sir: I do not desire an attorney." replied

Mr. Coy. The original charge presented by Councilman Darnell was then read, and following it Council man Markey offered to present what he termed minority report, which had been prepared by Coy's attorneys or some one to whom the ac cased furnished the points of his defense.

Councilman Darnell thought a minority report could not be submitted at that time, as the committee had reported two weeks previous, and its report had been acted upon.

Mayor Denny said that strictly speaking he did not think the report could be submitted, but helwas willing to allow the Council to decide Whether or not the report should be heard. Councilman Markey asked as a special privilege

that the report be read.

Councilman Pearson thought that there was no reason why the report should not be allowed to come in, aithough it was certainly irregular. Councilman Markey moved that the report be read, and the vote by year and nays on the

question was called for. The motion prevailed by a vote of 14 to 10. Councilmen Wilson, Trusler, Thalman, Pearson and Swain voted with the Demograts. The report was then read In reality it was Cov's defense to the charges preferred by Councilman Darnell. It was quite lengthy, and dealt largely with the history of the conspiracy cases. It cited, in turn, that at the November term of the United States grand jury, in 1886, presentment was made against Coy and others, but no indictment was returned; that in December, 1886, Dr. Theodore A. Wagner filed infor-mation against Coy and others, and that an ap-peal was taken to Judge Greeham, who held that the federal court held no jurisdiction; that at the February term of the Marion county grand jury, in 1887, Eli Ritter, of the committee of one hundred, made presentment before the county grand jury, but no indictments were re-turned; that at the May term of the United States grand jury, in 1887. Eli Ritter went before that body and the jury found indictments against Coy and others.

The fifth and next paragraph of the report charges that David W. Coffin and H. H. Lee were members of the grand jury that returned the indictment; that they were members of the committee of one hundred, which was organized for the prosecution of the persons who com-mitted the election frauds; that Coffin was the foreman of the jury, and during its investigation was in constant communication with Ritter, the attorney for the committee, and that both Lee and Coffin contributed to a fund raised to

The report then cited that the case came to trial in July, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury; that in October, 1887, the same United States grand jury, with Coffin as foreman, and Lee as a member, was again called together, and again considered the tally-sheet cases, and indicted Coy and others on a new statute found; that Coy and others were placed on trial, and convicted of conspiring.

The next paragraph recites that Samuel H Perkins, who was the prosecuting witness, testified before the Marion county grand jury that he was alone cognizant of the frauds upon the election returns, and that after the county grand jury had refused to return an indictment against Coy, Perkins at the May term of the United States grand jury testified that Coy and ten others were connected with the frauds

The report further states that the testimony of Perkins tended mainly to the mutilation of tally sheets and not to the conspiracy as charged in the indictment, and that it was not in any way coroborrated.

It is next set forth that the jury which con vioted Coy and Bernhamer was tampered with. The jury was permitted by the court to separate, thus affording certain persons who were interested in the conviction of Coy an opportunity to use undue influence upon the minds of the jur-ors. The specific charge is then made that one Schell acknowledged having taken one of the jurors to a house of ill-repute and kepthim there during the night, and in the morning insisted on the juror voting for the conviction of Coy. The charge that certain members of the jury drank liquor while deliberating was also racited, and that the foreman of the jury used undue influence to procure a verdict of guilty was set forth. In summing up, the report stated that the only evidence against Coy is his admis-sion that he requested Democratic inspectors not to make their returns to the county clerk's office, but to hold the sheets in their possession until 10 A. M. Thursday and then report them to the board. The opinion of the minority report, as summed up at the close, was as follows:

We, your committee verily believe, that from the swidence produced before the various grand juries and courts by whom said Simeon Coy has been tried and the bitter partisan feeling which has been brought into his case, with the help of the personal enemies to said Coy, and with the uncoroborrated evi-dence of Perkins; and finding the presence of two act-ive members of the committee of one hundred upon the grand jury which indicted him, one of whom was the grand jury which indicted him, one of whom was the foreman of the same, and who was founded have been to constant communication with the attorneys for the committee of one hundred; and the outrageous conduct of certain jurors connected with the trial; and from the fact that Cov's case had been investigated by numerous grand juries, United States and local; also a most thorough investigation by a United States commissioner and tried before a United States court in which the jury disagreed.

And further that while still under indictment in the United States Court be was unanimously renominated by his party and re-elected by double the majority he ever received as a member of this Council. And believing that no crime was intended against the laws of the United States or of the State of Indiana by said Simeon Coy.

Nor was there a charge to commit fraud against the ballots sustained by any evidence against said Simeon

ballots sustained by any evidence against said Simeon Coy. And after giving the case a fair and impartial investigation and firmly believing that the government of the United States will never allow a persecuted case, instead of a prosecuted one like his to stand against one of her citizens, we, your commit-tee, report that there is no evidence to sustain the charge against said Simeon Coy, and recommend that the charges against Simeon Coy be not sus-

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Councilman Markey moved its adoption. Councilman Swain said he would like to know the name of the bailiff who had charge of the jury while its members were drinking, as alleged. He did not see why his name should be

As a matter of fermality sworn affidavits to proof of these charges were submitted. City Attorney Taylor, in behalf of the prosecution, presented a transcript of Judge Woods's sentence, together with the record of the trial, and Councilman Markey, for the prosecution, sub-mitted the ailidavits that were presented to Judge Woods when a new trial was asked.

The evidence all being in, the debate on the question of expulsion began. Councilman Thaiman said the statement of Coy gave no reason for the changing of the tally sheets. Cor says he cathered up the tally-sheets, but he elera so explanation for their being changed.

gathered up the tally sheets," said he. t done on the morning following the election, while at my room at the Grand Hotel. I was informed by many prominent Democrats that the Republicans were demanding the tally-sheets from the outside wards. The caedidates were excited. Positive information came that some inspectors had given up their sheets, among them Frank Landers. It was the first time Democrate had acted as inspectors for thirty years, and they did not know their duty. When I heard that such a man as Frank Landers had given up his sheet what did I expect from other inspectors who knew much less of their duties than he! I sent men out in all directions, and told them to have the inspectors retain all their papers until 10 o'clock Toursday morning. I knew that if the inside tally-sheet was sent to the Republican county clerk, and the Republican judges secured possession of the other sheet, they would capture the returning board, and under the ruling of Judge Harlan it would have been legal. I never spoke to a single inspector myself about retaining his returns. All the evidence is from Perkins, and I know there is not man here who would believe him on oath." After reviewing the testi-mony of Perkins, Coy said: "The last grand jury was purchased. I had friends there and I know it was purchased. Under the first arrangement Carnahan and Burrows were not to be indicted. There was a demand, though, that the judge should come in and in-struct them, and he did so. He directed that Carnahan and Burrows should be indicted. I was tried on the charge of inducing men to omit

I have served eight years. I have always tried to vote my sentiments. No man has ever said Coy could be purchased. If I had been a dishonorable or corrupt man I could have been rich long ago." During his speech he was frequently Councilman Swain thought Coy talked too much about what his associates did. They were not on trial before the Council. The election laws were violated, and the Conneil could scarcely do otherwise than follow the decision of the courts. He regretted that Coy had allowed his enthusiasm to prompt him to commit a crime. "I am an entubsiastic partisan," said he, "but I have never forgotten my duty to my government." Coy, he said, could probably tell more than he had about what was done with those papers while they were in his possession. The question before the Council was not a political one. Coy had been prosecuted by Democrats; the jury was half Democratic, and it was in charge of a Democratic balliff. It

might have been a part of the defenses for the

bailiff to furnish the jurors liquor.

Coy again took the floor and said: "I was in-

to do their duty, and was convicted under a

law on which you or any innocent man could

be sent to the penitentiary without a particle of

evidence." In concluding he said: "There are men in this body with whom

dicted for conspiracy, but the charge was never proven. That jury was turned loose in Indianspolis. You would not believe the verdict and a jury one of whose members visited a house of ill repute. That man Messick sent me word by a trusted friend, 'I am coming there your friend.' That man kept me posted until the last moment, and then deserted me. I say he was bought. That old man Peters was impressed with the idea that if I was convicted there would be no imprisonment. He said he had assurances of that kind. That is the kind of a jury that convicted me. I have no animosity toward Republicans. You speak of a Democratic prosecutor. I will tell you what kind of a man the district attorney is. He got that office four weeks after Turple was elected to the United States Senate, but he was not confirmed by a Republican Senate until a year and four months afterward. He was given to understand that unless he put Coy in the penitentiary he would not be confirmed by the Senate, and he was not until I was convicted." Some member asked him what about Judge Claypool, and he denounced the Judge in a very vigorous manner, characterizing him as a man who was always on the wrong side of every question. In conclusion he said: "If you find a Démocrat who stands by his party you find a man who condemns Claypool and Sellers."

Councilman Hicklin was the next speaker. He characterized the prosecution of Mr. Coy as nothing but political persecution. He would never have been prosecuted had it not been that he was in the way of the Republican party. He finally attempted to compare Coy's persecutions with that of Christ, but was called to order by Mayor Denny and repremanded for his sacrilegious remarks.

Councilman Markey said he did not believe there was any foundation for the charges against Coy, and felt sure the Council would acquit

Councilman Cummings thought the trial had been made a farce. There was no doubt about Coy's guilt. A jury had found him guilty, and he was now serving his sentence. He did not like to see Democrats shirk their duty, although he had heard that Councilman Hicklin had run while he was in the confederate army. Councilmen Kelly, like the remainder of the Democrats, was opposed to the expulsion. He thought there was no evidence showing that Coy was guilty. All that had been submitted was simply a record of what had transpired in

Councilman Thalman spoke at length. Ho said there was no politics in the matter so far as he was concerned. He would vote to expel Coy as quick if he was a Republican. Councilman Stuckmerer concluded the debate. He said he was not a candidate, and he therefore proposed to vote as his conscience dictated. He proposed to vote to keep Coy in the Council, at least until the Supreme Court of the United States had passed on the case.

Mayor Denny announced that there would be two separate votes on the question. First, had the charges made in the majority report been sustained, and second, should Coy be expelled. The vote on both questions was taken and each time resulted fifteen for expulsion and nine against—a strict party vote. As it required seventeen votes to expel, Coy was retained. When the result of the vote was announced the Democrats in the lobby applauded loudly, and there were cries of "Coy is still on top." Council then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

There was a short special session of the Board of Aldermen last night, but nothing was done, except to pass the street improvement ordinances disposed of at the special meeting of the

THE LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRY.

Large Quantities Coming Into Market and Prices Are Reaching a Low Figure.

Large quantities of strawberries are coming into market at present, mostly the produce of Tennessee and Mississippi growers. The first of last week dealers here were asking \$8 a crate of twenty-four quarts. Last Saturday the price had fallen to \$6, and yesterday it was down to \$4, or just half what it was one week before. The Southern growers report that the crop this year will be considerably short of what it usually is. The dry weather that has prevailed in that section has been the cause of it. The berries shipped so far are of a fair qual-

ity only. The strawberry industry is quite a profitable business down South. The farmers are able to raise from fifty to seventy bushels of berries to the acre and by shipping North ahead of the season they can command the highest prices. As a rule they find very little market at home and are compelled to sell chiefly to Northern cities. Southern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi are the places where the dealers of this city do most of their buying. Berries are picked in the morning and by uoon the next day, by special arrangements for their transportation, are put on the market here almost as fresh as when picked.

A New Insurance Firm. The 1st day of May, 1888, gives to Indianapolis a fire insurance firm that both in themselves and in the companies they represent will meet the most exacting requirements of careful business men. The title of the firm is Abromet, Monroe & Wilson, and their headquarters are in Rooms 3 and 4, Vinton Block, opposite postoffice. A. Abromet is the best known insurance man in the city. From 1865 to 1881 he was eral of the strongest companies in the world. Alex. R. Monroe, of the new firm, has been until to-day city solicitor and assistant secretary of the Franklin Fire, of this city, and Samuel A. Wilson, the other member, has for a number of years been the leading agent for fire and life companies, real estate and loans, at Franklin. Ind. Mr. Wilson is a conductaw of Mr. Fleicher, of the firm of Coffin, Greenstreet & Fletcher,

The new firm will carry on a general insur-ance business, and will embark to a greater extent in real estate and money loaning. All are experienced, wide-awake business men. Abromet, Monroe & Wilson represent the following sterling fire insurance companies: The Lancashire, of Manchester, England; the Scottish Union and National, of England; the Lion Fire, of London, England; the Anglo-Nevada, of San Francisco; the Commercial Union, of London, England, and the British America, of Toronto Coy then took the floor, and made a speech of Canada, in all representing an aggregate capital some length in his own behalf. "I didn't say I of over \$65,000,000.

and will remove to this city for residence.

ATHOROUGH STUDY OF YEARS

The Mature Reflections of an Indiana Statesman on Tariff and Free Trade.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson Tells How His Book Was Written but Declines to Talk About Politics.

Hon. R. W. Thompson is in the city, stopping at the New Denison. A Journal reporter met him in the office of that hotel, yesterday afternoon, leisurely swoking his post-prandial eigar, and apparently enjoying life like a young man at least a half a century younger. The reporter asked him what he thought of the political situation in Indiana. The venerable gentleman replied: "Oh, now I don't want to talk on polities. You'll have to excuse me from that to-day, My opinions on those questions only represent my own ideas, I haven't anything to say on

"How is your book on the tariff selling?" "That is entirely in the hands of the publishers. I have nothing to do with it, but I am told by them that the sale is good, beyond expectation. You see, of course, that the time is opportune for its publication. The people are studying that question these days."

"How long were you working on the book?" "Well, on the mere matter of composition but a comparatively short time. I have, however, been collecting the facts, statements and figures which you see in it, for many years, ever since I was a member of the lower house of Congress. You may say, in a measure, that the book represents the work and convictions of years. I have tried to be as fair and impartial in the consideration of the great question now so prominent before the public, as I know how. My one desire has been to arrive at the truth in the matter. I give the facts and my conclusions. All people may not agree with my deductions-but they can derive what conclusions they desire from the data I present. I have tried to be as impersonal in the matter as possible. The

pronoun I does not appear in the book."

"You found writing history quite different from writing political addresses?" "Yes, the great labor attendant on an historical writer is the verification of facts. I may feel almost certain about anything, but that does not matter when writing a book; I must go and look it up and be able to give authority for any statement if necessary. I found this a great labor, especially in the tariff question. I have collected a great mass of documents of all kinds bearing on the question, and of course it took me a long time to go through it, but I have done

"Your conclusions in your work then are the results of years of reflection?" "Yes sir; they are certainly not made up on the spur of the moment. There are a good many things in the book which I do not remember to have seen stated elsewhere—these are matters that have come under my personal observation. I can remember the presidential election of 1824 quite distinctly, and all the issues of the campaign each year from that time on. I have a personal knowledge of the workings of the tariff in our country from that time on through all its phases. I have stated in my book that General Jackson was a firm advocate of protection, something that is not generally known. Through all his life he maintained a consistent attitude on that subject and remained a believer in the doctrine to the last. Why, in 1828, when he was a candidate against Adams for President, his election was strongly urged by his friends on the ground that Adams had manifested free-trade notions which, it was said, would in the event of his election prove inimical to the best interests of the country. Jack-son held that protection should be maintained although it resulted in a surplus in the treasury. The only thing he ever changed his mind about was the manner of dealing with that surplus."
"You have not tried, then, to make the book

conform to any preconceived ideas in political economy, but to present the practical side of "Yes, that has been my idea; to study it in a practical way. I have not cared for the theories of political economists. They do not touch the marrow of the question. They usually advomillennium comes—when the universal brother hood of man prevails, but not till then. The trouble with political economists usually, in the study of this question, is that they start off with the proposition that a country's economic affairs ought to be managed in a way "hat will be most beneficial to the world—a grand, a lofty, a philanthropic sentiment, but one that has no place in the practical, every day life of a nation. Nations, like men that compose them, are selfish. Patriotism is only another name for national selfishness. When we legislate on the question of the tariff we have to do, not with what is best for the interest of England, or France, or Germany, or mankind in general, but simply sod exiutively what is the best thing for our own country. Other nations of the world are not shaping the legislation in their affairs to suit the interest of the world, and it would hardly be good business policy for us to do so. The main thing to be kept in view in the regulation of our economic affairs, and in this question of the tariff, is what will be best for us, which will make us, the people of the United States, the protection or free trade. On this point, I might say. I think the so-called political sconomy of to-day is too philanthropic, too ethereal, for practical business life. The question of free trade and tariff is not one of ethics, but of ex-"Then you would not want a man like James

Russell Lowell or any of these theoretical free-trade writers at the head of a large manufacturing industry of yours!" Why, certainly not. Most of that class of men couldn't run a country griet-mill on correct their line, but they have not any practical business experience; they have a great deal of learning, but at last know very little about the com-mon, every-day affairs of mercantile life. It's a good deal like my farming. You know I'm a farmer! Well, sometimes I get an idea into my head from reading and reflection that a certain plan ought to be pursued in farming. I study on the matter, and the more I study the more I think of my idea. Well, my neighbor, a practical farmer of long experience, comes along some day and he says: 'Why, that won't do; I've tried it; there's nothing in it.' And so, in a few moments, my fine-spun theory is explodedblown up by the cold facts. Well, that's something like the free-trade view. Free-traders evolve a good theory, but when you come to apply it, somehow it don't work." "You don't care to talk politics?"

"No, not at all, have nothing to say on that "What do you think of McDonald's letter?" "Well, I've known Senator McDonald all my life, and I believe him to be an honest, earnest man. He has more influence in this State than the convention of last week indicated, and outside of Indiana his opinions will command great attention. Governor Gray's little vice-presidential boom, which he has worked up, I fear is

done for; that is the way it occurs to me.

The Dismond Robbery. Detective Thornton returned from Vincennes yesterday morning with Philip Coup and wife, who are charged with stealing John W. Murphy's diamonds. After the weman was arrested at Washington, she confessed to Thornton that she knew all about the robbery. She says that her husband is the thief; that he came to Murphy's house on the day of their departure. and going up stairs helped himself to all the valuables he could find. She claims to have tried to induce him to return the property, but when she saw he would not take her advice, she decided to leave the city with him, as she knew she would be accused of the theft. The officers de not put any faith in the woman's story and think she carried away the diamonds and articles at the request of her husband. Coup last evening revealed the places where he had disposed of most of the diamonds, and the detective thinks be will be able to recover at least \$1,000 worth of the stolen property. He went to Connersville last evening to get a \$400 ring that was pawned there for \$25. The thieves will have a preliminary hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Prepared to Supply Gas.

Day after to-morrow the Indianapolis Naturalgas Company will make its low pressure connection with all its mains in the city and will be ready to supply gas to all consumers who are properly fixed to burn it. By the last of the month the company expect to have twenty-five miles of piping laid.

The Miliers' Association.

The meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association will be held in this city, beginning one week from to-day. Governor Gray and Mayor Donny will deliver addresses the first day of the meeting. During the week addresses will be delivered on a va-

riety of topies, and by several persons from different parts of the country, among which will be C. H. Seyst, of the National Millers' Associa-tion, and Judge Hoff, vice-president of the Pennsylvanta association.

WIDE AWAKE REPUBLICANS.

Great Crowds Assured for the Two State Conventions-The Lincoln League's Success.

Hon. J. N. Huston is in the city to arrange all the preliminaries for the meeting of the convention of the Lincoln League and Republican clubs to-morrow and of the State convention Thursday. From reports he thinks both conventions will be unusually large and enthusiastic. Half-fare rates will be given on all roads, and large delegations will come from all parts of the State.

The convention to-morrow is to be held at

Pfafflin's Hall and will not be restricted to dele-

gates from the Lincoln League and clubs, but those coming from counties where these oganizations are contemplated will be admitted to the floor with equal privileges with other delegates. A programme of the business to be transacted will be announced to-morrow. It will include an election of officers, of which an entire new set is to be chosen. Mr. Huston says the Republicans will be surprised at the growth of

the League. "It has been marvelous," he continued, "and the indications are that before the election every county in the State will be thoroughly organized in this respect." General Goff, of West Virginia, cannot be here, on account of sickness in his family, but other speakers eminent are assured the Tomlinson Hall meeting in evening. The convention will hardly get down to work before afternoon. There will be plenty of music, especially that from the Huntington Quartet, to entertain the crowd. All proseedings of the convention will the open to the public. The league of Hancock county will be represented by Wm. R. Hough, Lafayette H. Reynolds, Samuel A. Wray, Henry Snow and S. T. Yancy. The League club at Willow Branch will also send a delegation of ave active young

Republicans.

Republicans on the Wabash. Hon. R. B. Sears, State Senator from Parke and Vermillion, is in the city. He will remain until after the convention next Thursday. He reports that the Republicans out on the Wabash are wide awake this year, and ready for an active, earnest campaign. The oulook in his neighborhood, he says, is especially good. Mr. Sears is spoken of as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Reporter of the Supreme Court. He has not yet decided whether he will make the race. His friends are urging him strongly

West Indianapolis.

The election for city officers occurs in West ndianapolis next week. There is considerable spirit thrown into the contest, and the result will be watched by citizens on both sides of the river with a good deal of interest. Mr. William F. Hardy, the Republican candidate for clerk, it is said, is regarded with especial favor among his fellow-townsmen, and will make one of the strongest fights of anybody in the field. A good campaign is being made by the Republicans and good results are expected.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. There was a large audiences at the Grand Opera-house last night to witness the opening entertainment furnished by the eighty dogs and ponies under the direction of Professor Morris. The show is a very interesting one, and last night's audience, in which ladies and children predominated, appeared to enjoy it thoroughly. Professor Morris's skill is well known, and as he is adding to the list of attractions each year, his entertainments increase in interest. The "Equine-canine Paradox" will run—and jump and how |- all the rest of the week at the Grand.

MUSEUM-FLORENCE BINDLEY IN "DOT." Miss Florence Bindley began a week's engagement at the Museum, yesterday, in "Dot, or the Avenger's Oath." She proved herself to be an actress of unusual brightness and intelligence in ingenue roles, her assumption of the title role, being clever and painstaking throughout, while her musical specialties made a hit. The play is sensational in the extreme, and its varieus exciting features and amusing comedy situa-tions called forth much applause and laughter. The company throughout is a capable one. Mr. James Horne played a dual role with credit. Miss Etta Frank was clever as Viva Longworthy, and the other parts were satisfactorily assumed. "Dot" will be repeated to-day and tomorrow. "Excitement," a new comedy, will be given Thursday and Friday, and Bartley Campbell's "Heroine in Rage," on Saturday.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON. Mr. Joseph Jefferson's only appearance in this city, this season, will be at English's next Thursday night, when he will give his unrivaled impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle," a master-piece of acting. The advance sale of seats opened up encouragingly yesterday and from present indications he will have a magnificent

A New Price List for Coal. The local coal pool met yesterday afternoon. The following prices were agreed upon and will be in force from to-day.

Crushed coke, 14c per bushel, or \$3.50 per load of

The Equal Suffragists. The executive board of the local club of the Woman's Suffrage Association held a meeting last night at the residence of Mrs. Sewall, on North Pennsylvania street. The object of the meeting was to make some arrangements for the State suffrage convention, which meets in this city May 15 and 16. Mrs. Annette Ransford and Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson were elected delegates to the convention, and arrangements were made for the local club to entertain visiting delegates, Mrs. Georgia Wright being appointed chairman of the reception committee. The prospects are for a large attendance at the

A Shoe-Dealer Fails. Captain John Maloney, the retail shoe merchant, at No. 69 East Washington street, made an assignment late last evening to Richard S. Turrell. His liabilities are estimated at \$10,000. and his assets are something in excess of that amount. In the deed of assignment two pre-ferred mortgages to Hannah Maloney are mentioned. One is for \$3,200 on real estate, and the other is for \$6,226 on the stock of boots and shoes and the fixtures in the store. The understanding is that no one will lose anything by the

Whipping His Wife. About 12:30 o'clock this morning Sergeant Bruce heard a woman streaming in a room on the second floor at No 1394 East Washington street. He went to the door and demanded entrance but was refused, the woman quieting when she learned that an officer was in front of the house. It appeared that an intoxicated husband was engaged in beating his wife, but that the latter refused to open the door when the police came to her rescue.

Match Game of Quoits. A match game of quois for the championship of Indiana and \$100 will take place to-day on the grounds near No. 122 Osage street. The game, which will begin at 1:30 P. M., is between J. B. Dobson, champion of Canada, and Neil McAllister, champion of Indiana. Both men are in good condition, and an interesting game

A Sleepy Not Drusken Engineer. In his verdict as to the causes of the death of Mr. Lawrence, the man who was killed on the Panhandle railroad, east of the city, Coroner Wagner stated that the esgineer of the second train was asleep, and net drunk.

Free Excumisa Train To the Brightwood resi-estate auction of the Fletcher estate: 390 chome lots will be sold. A free train will leave the Union depot 8:30 Wednesday morning.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. BOARD OF MANAGERS INDIANAPOLIS OR PHAN ASYLUM-Election of officers, afters CONSPIRACY TRIAL-Federal court. HON. WILL CUMBAOK'S LECTURE-Y. M. C. A GERMAN LADIES' MEETING-Y. M. C. A. Hall,

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Morris's Equine-canine Paradox, evening THE MUSEUM-Florence Bindley, afternoon and

Local News Notes. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet at 561 North Pennsylvania this evening George Walter, a saloon-keeper at the corne of East street and Lincoln lane, was arrested last night, charged with selling liquor on Sun-

Richard Ash and Anna Beard, Jay S. Voss and Mary E. Cones, Simon E. Kiser and Florence Bamberger. Bids for building the foundation to the soldiers' monument will be opened to-day by the

Marriage licenses were issued, yesterday, to

commissioners, and the contract will be swarded as soon as possible. Saturday night Thomas Kamp and William Owens had an altercation near the coffin-works, which ended in Owens shooting at Kamp. He did not hit bim, but Kamp swore out a warrant

charging him with shooting with intent to kill,

and he was arrested yesterday. He will have a hearing before the Mayor to-morrow. Personal and Society. Miss Lois J. Peirce has gone to Logansport to attend the wedding of Miss May Murdock and Mr. Samuel Patterson, which occurs to-morrow. A meeting of the board of managers of the Orphan Asylum is called for this afternoon, when the annual election of officers will take

The ladies of St. John's St Vincent de Paul Society will give a social, on Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. R. R. Shiel, on North Meridian street, near Second. Elizabeth Mendenhall, the aged mother of Dr.

T. B. Harvey, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, No. 302 North Delaware street. Mrs. Mendenhall is eighty-six years of age, and is one of the best-kown women in this section of the State. She formerly lived near Plainfield, and is a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. John M. Judah, who has been spending a

short time here with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Jameson, will return to Memphis on Thursday for permanent residence. In the re-moval of Mrs. Judah, the Woman's Club loses one of its brightest members, and her absence will be keenly felt in her church, social and home circles.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall has issued invitations for a conversazione and reception on Thursday afternoon. The former will begin at 3 o'clock, and the subject. "English Women in Reforms," will be led by Mrs. Ormiston Chant. of London, Eng., who is Mrs. Sewall's guest. The reception from 4 to 6 o'clock will be for the purpose of introducing Mrs. Chant personally to the hostess's

The Presbyterian Ministers. At the meeting of the Presbyterian ministers, yesterday, Rev. E. P. Whallon delivered an address upon the subject of "The Paster as a Teacher of Theology." He held that every pastor was primarily a teacher of the gospel. While the pulpit should not be considered a theological chair, from which instruction was to be given to students, neither was it a place from which one should simply strive to entertain those who heard him. A pastor stood, in a certain degree, in the relation of teacher to his people, and hisduty was, first, to instruct them in the truths of the word of God. The paper was

ministers. Interstate Contest.

discussed at considerable length by the other

The interstate oratorical contest, to be held at Greencastle next Thursday night promises to be an unusually interesting affair. A number of persons from neighboring States will be in attendance. Nearly all the seats in the college chapel have been taken at this time. Governor Foraker and ex-Gov. John M. Palmer are among the judges for the occasion.

The Humane Society. The Humane Society now claims a membership of three hundred persons. The society has a special agent, Mr. A. C. Elster, who is constantly watching and investigating all sorts of abuses. The members claim that the society is doing a great deal of good. Mrs. Ann Prettyman is the solicitor for new members. She reports good success.

This Is the Way to Enforce the Law. DAYTON, O., April 30 .- George Farrar, owner f a large beer garden in the outskirts of the city, was sentenced this afternoon to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, and imprisonment of ten days in the work-house for violation of the Owen Sunday law. He was immediately locked up.

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